



## Ancillary Services from Wind Farms

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# Ancillary Services from Wind Farms

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$$f(x+\Delta x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(x)$$

$$\Delta \int_a^b \varepsilon \Theta + \Omega \int \delta e^{i\pi} = \{2.7182818284\} \chi^2 \Sigma!$$

$$\sqrt{17}$$

# Ancillary services

**Ancillary Services** are support services in the power system, particularly those which are necessary to support the transmission capacity and are essential in maintaining power quality, reliability and security of the grid

Classification (Alvarado, 1996):

**Real vs reactive power**, time and insurance

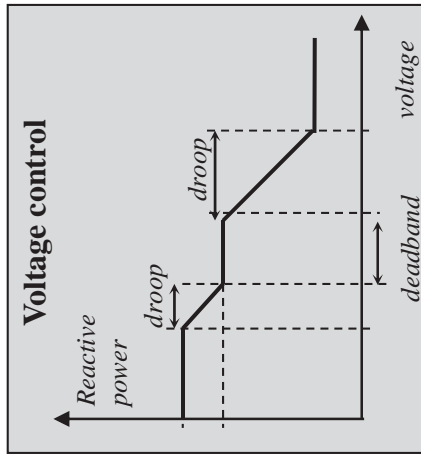
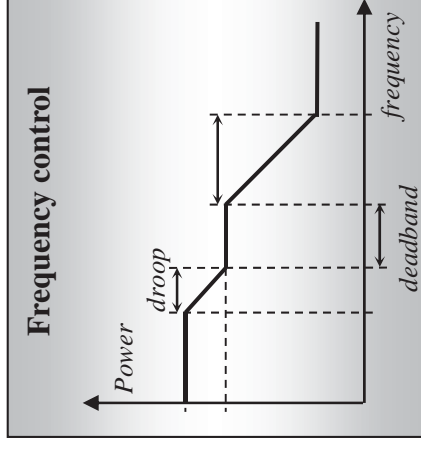
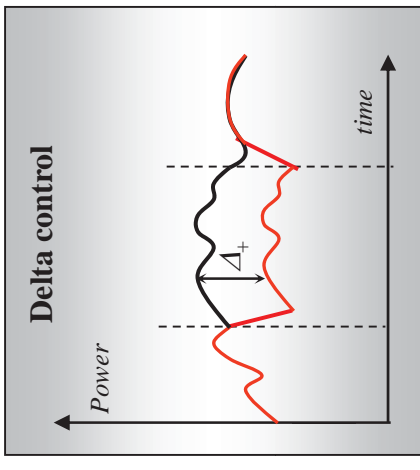
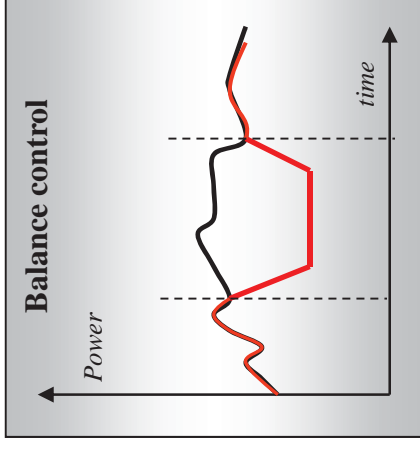
Real power: **frequency regulation**, ramping schedules, energy imbalance, loss compensation and unit commitment

Reactive power: **voltage regulation**, capacitor switching and generator scheduling

# Danish TSO requirements

## Danish TSOs requirements:

- Fault Ride Through Capabilities
- Power control Capabilities:
  - Active power control functions:
    - Balance control
    - Delta control
    - Power gradient limiter
    - Automatic frequency control
  - Reactive power control functions:
    - Reactive power control
    - Automatic voltage control



# Wind turbine control

## Traditionally:

- to produce maximum possible power
- to reduce the structural loads on the mechanical components and thus their costs

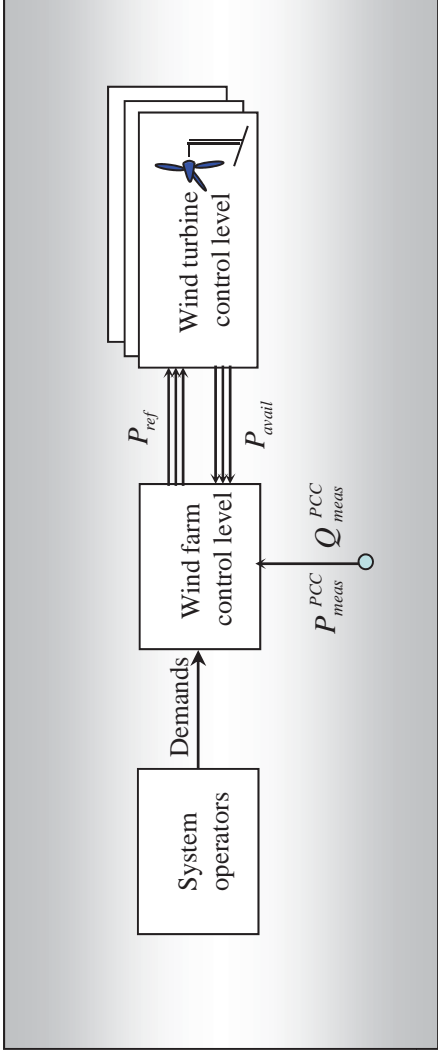
## Additionally now:

- to optimize the integration of the wind turbines in the power system, in order to secure quality, stability and reliability
- to reduce the required grid connection costs



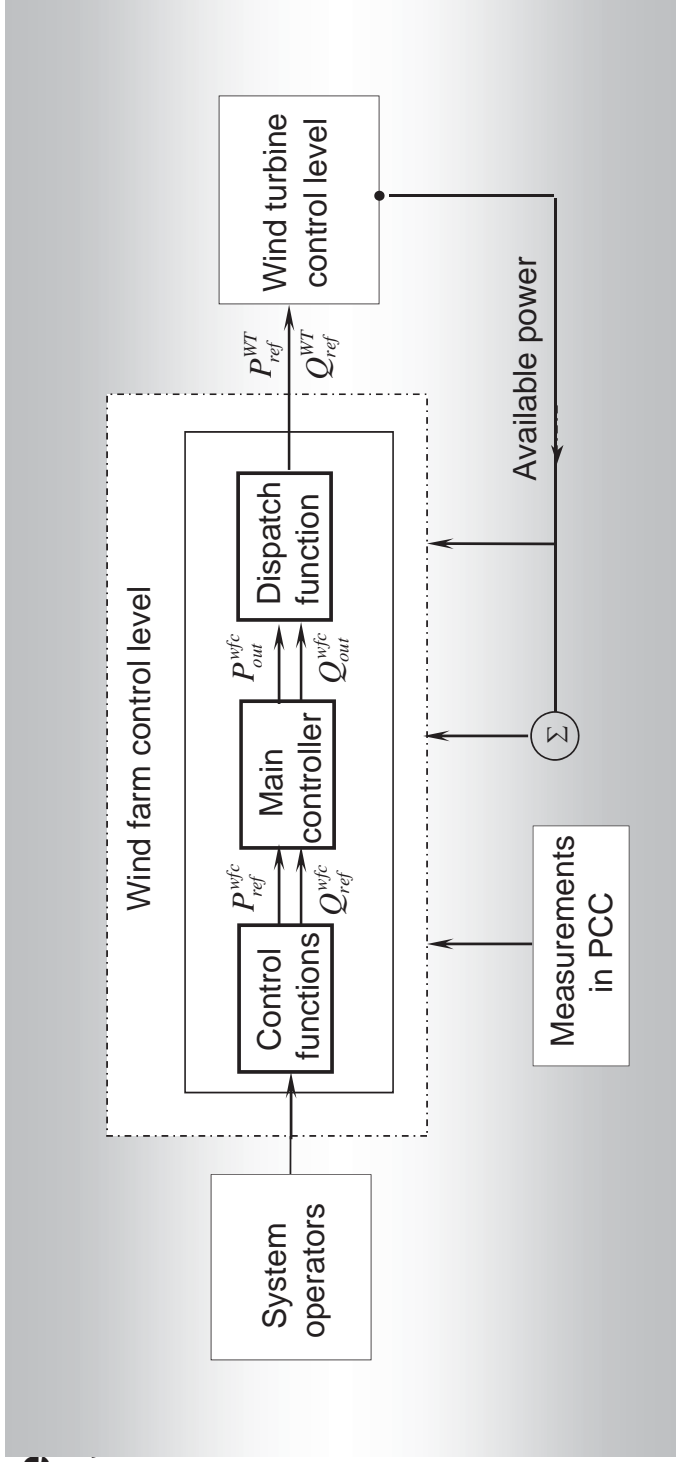
**Grid support !**

# Wind farm hierarchical supervision

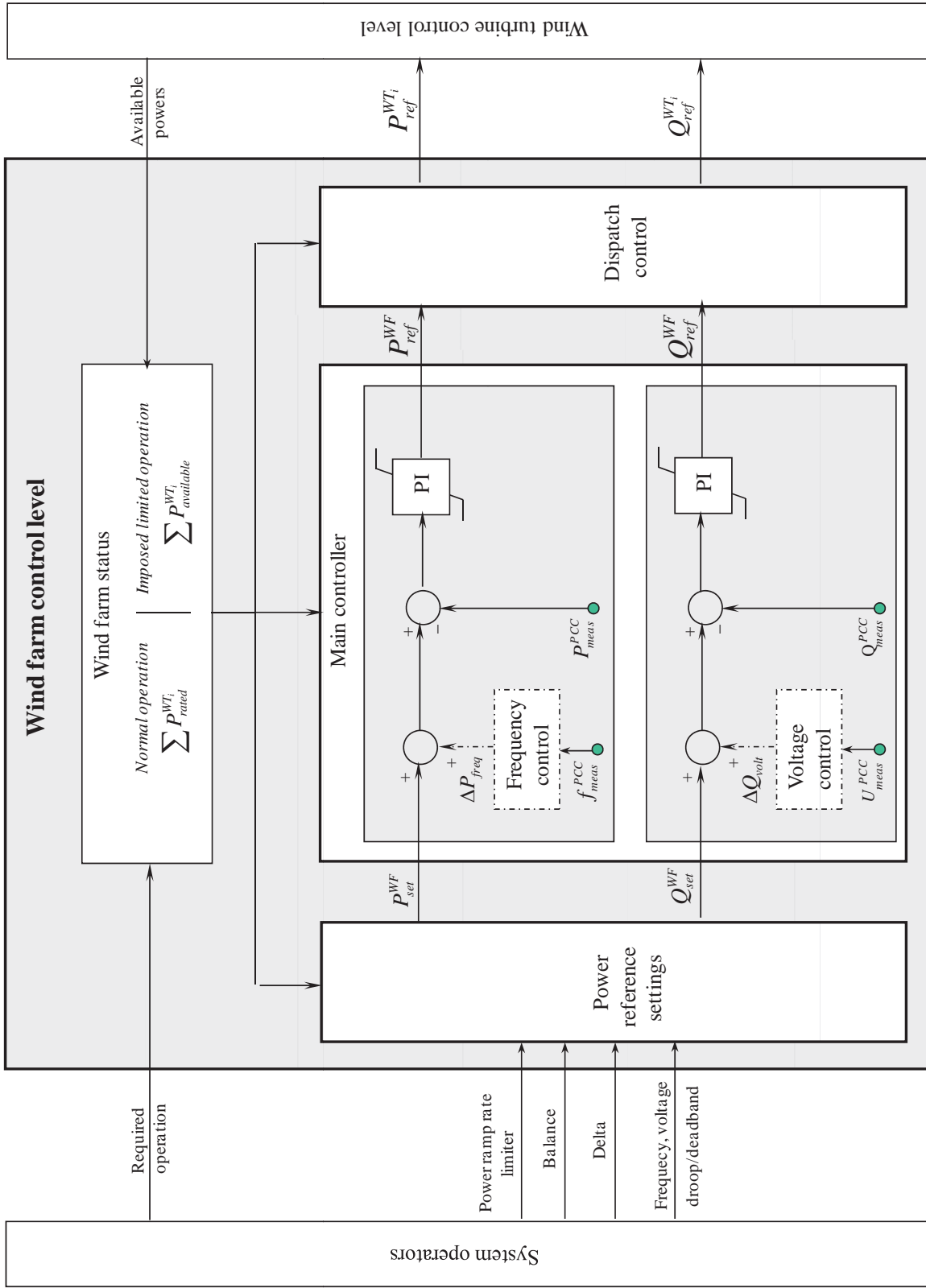


**Wind farm controller's goal is to meet grid integration challenges !**

System



# Wind farm control level



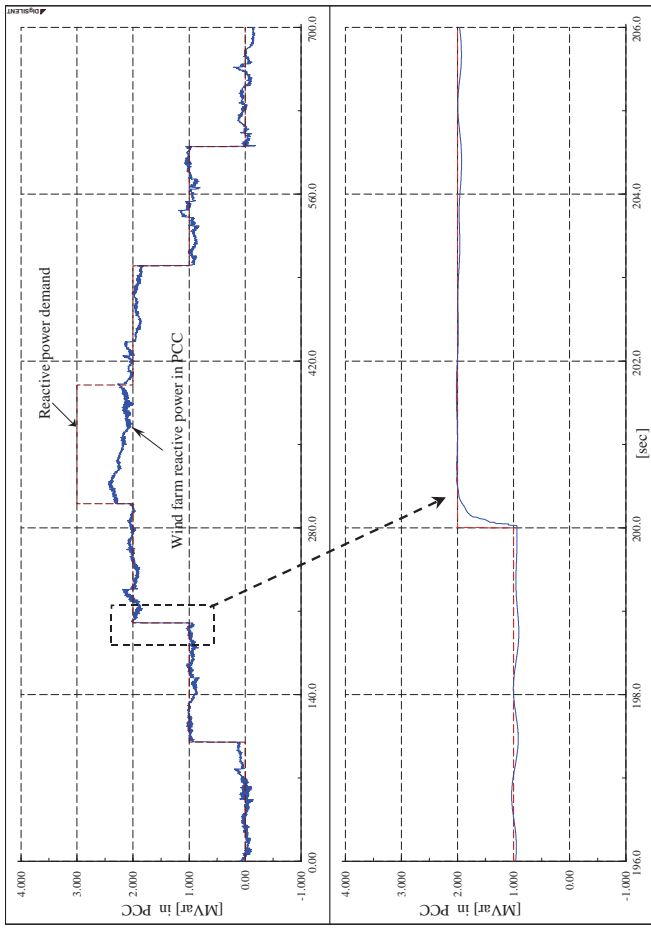
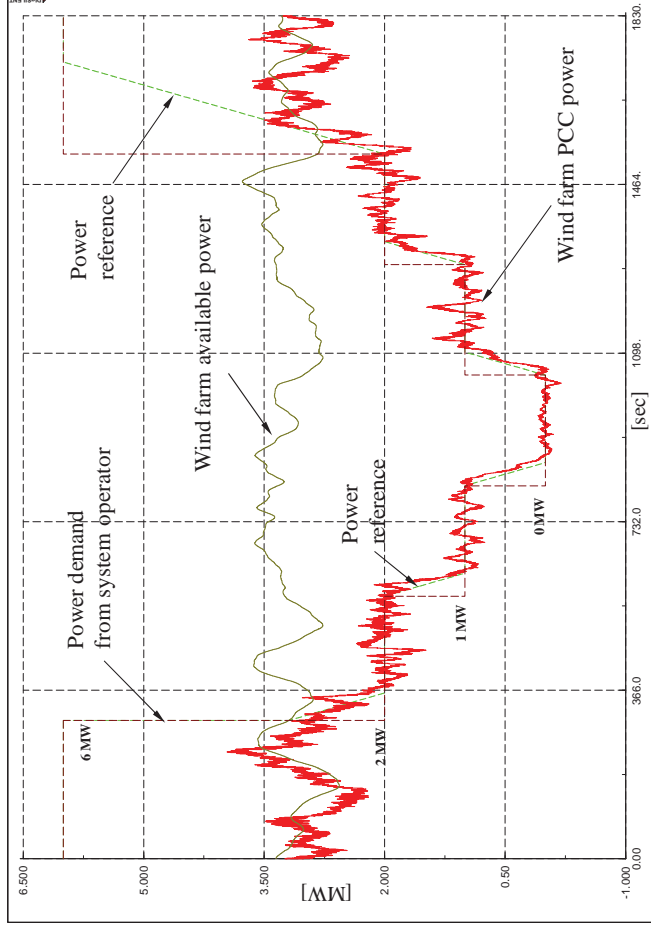
# Power control grid support: ASWT wind farm

## ASWT equipped with appropriate controller:

- can provide a relatively fast response to changes in active power demands.
- new P setpoint reached within a few seconds

## Dynamic phase control

- immediate response to Q demands  
(*in the limits of capacitor bank*)
  - new Q reference reached in less than 0.5 s.
- quickly control of voltage





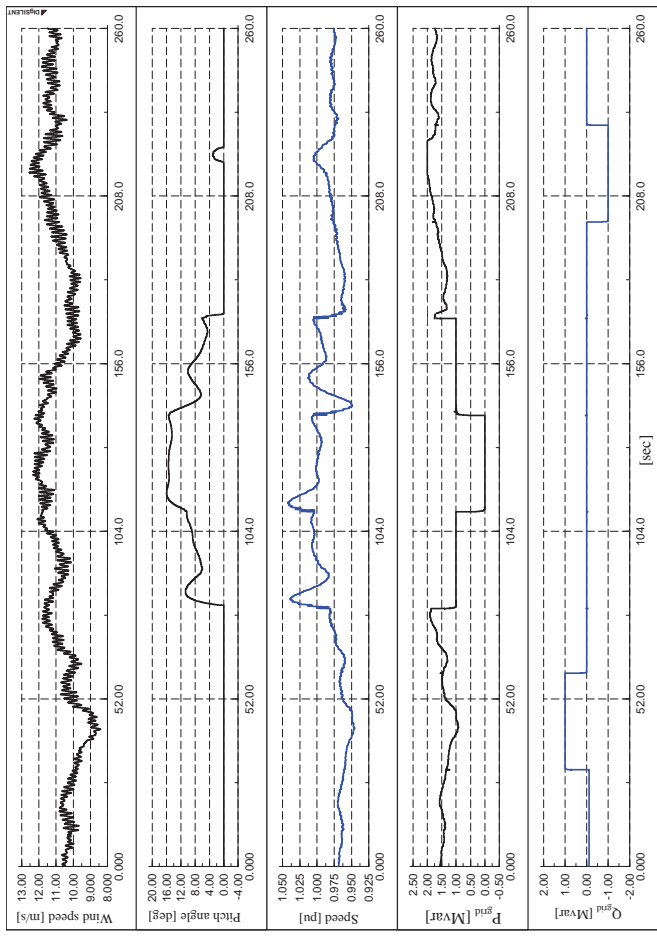
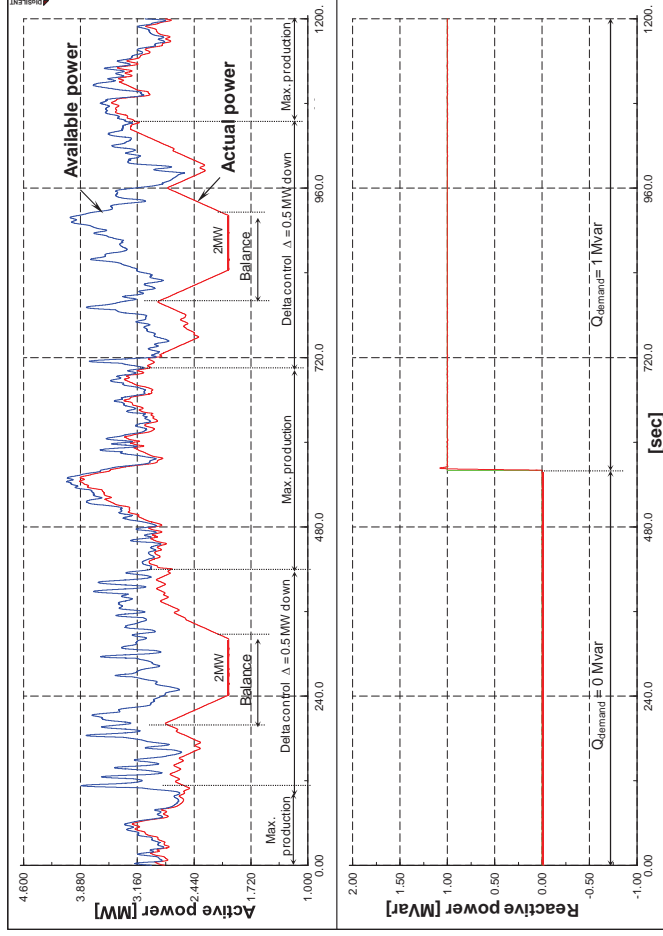
# Power control grid support: DFIG/PMSG wind farm

## Variable speed wind turbines (DFIG or PMSG)

- respond immediately to changes in P and Q demands from power system operator.
- control independently P and Q

## PMSG have better grid support capability than DFIG

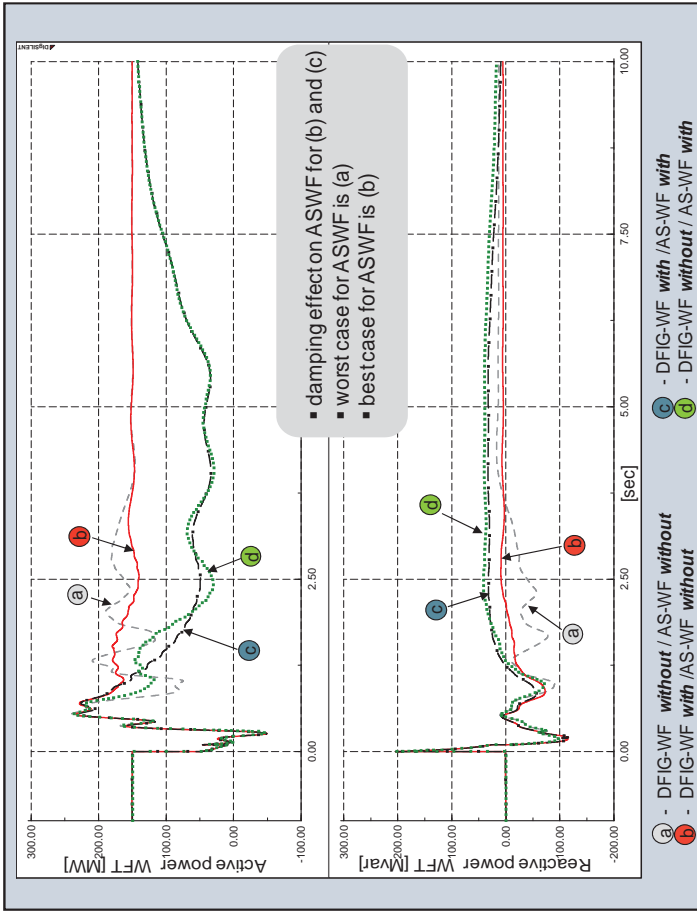
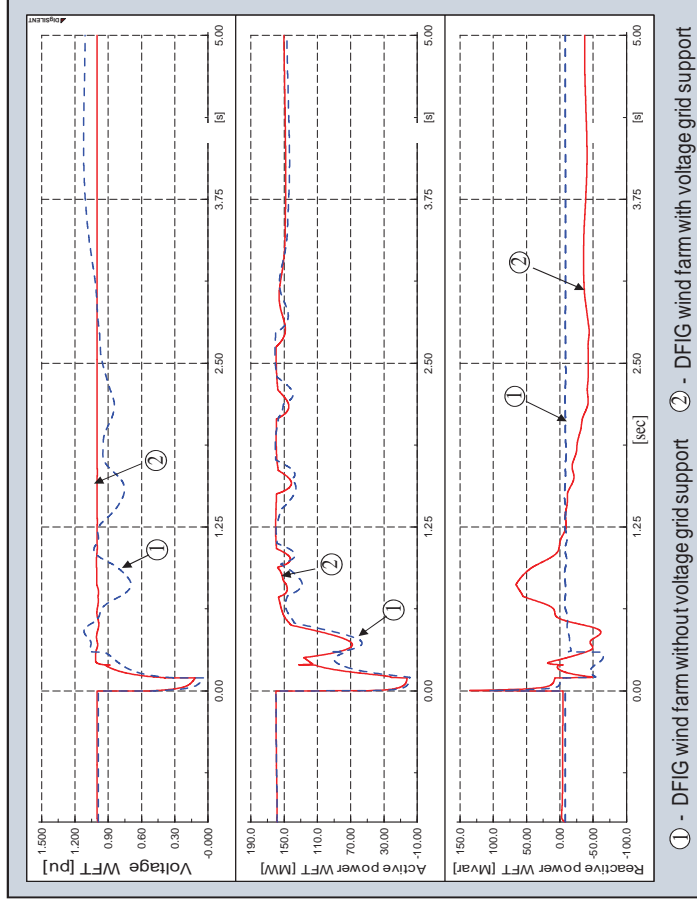
- can provide a higher amount of reactive power
- can support voltage level to a higher level
- recovers faster the voltage



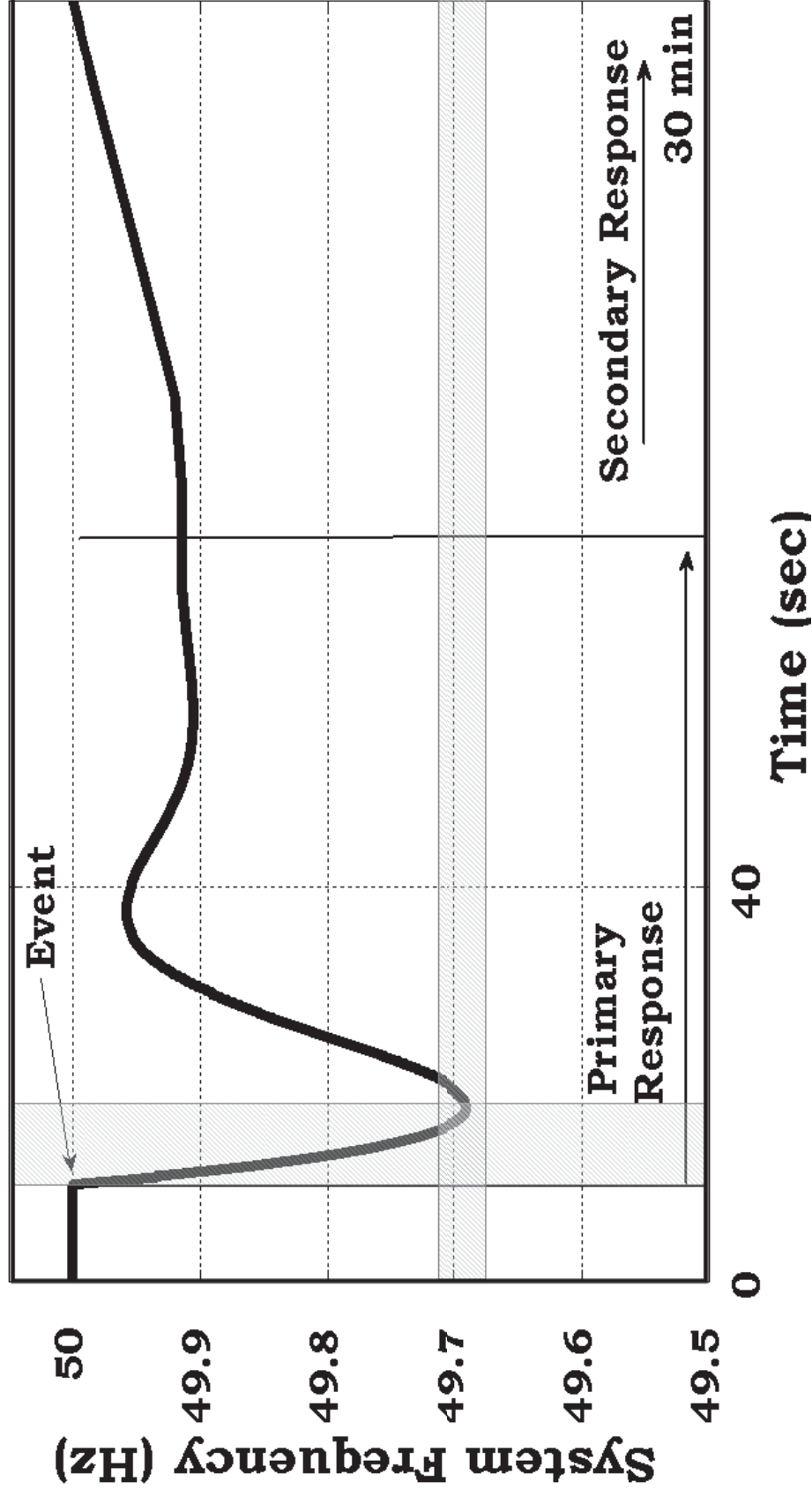
# Voltage control grid support DFIG/PMSG wind farm

## Variable speed wind turbines (DFIG or PMSG)

- participate to properly reestablish the grid voltage during a grid fault.
- can help a nearby active stall wind farm to FRT, without any additional ride through control setup in the nearby active stall wind farm

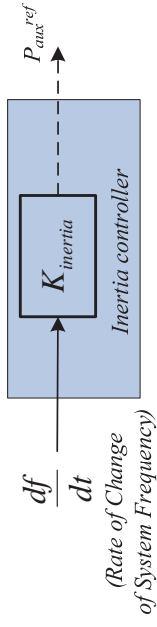


# Frequency control



# Frequency control – primary response

## (i) Inertia Control (“virtual inertia”)



## (ii) Droop Control

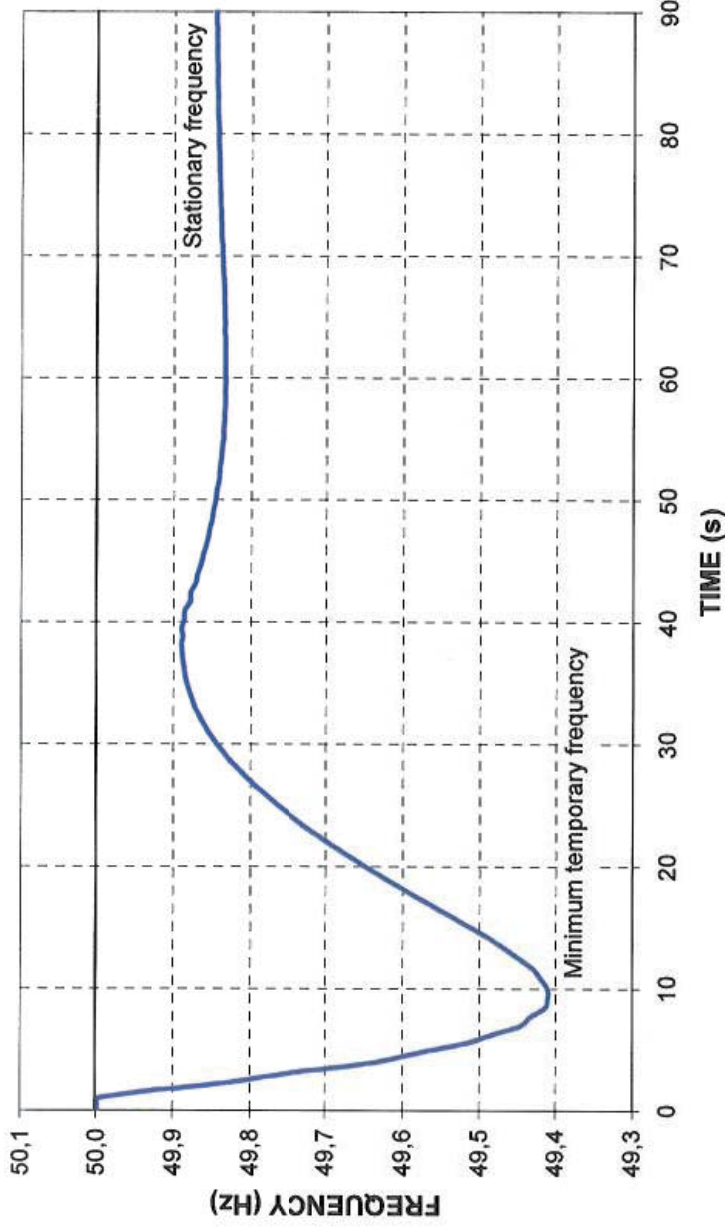
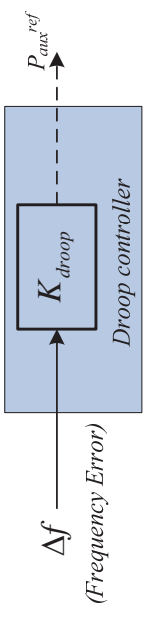
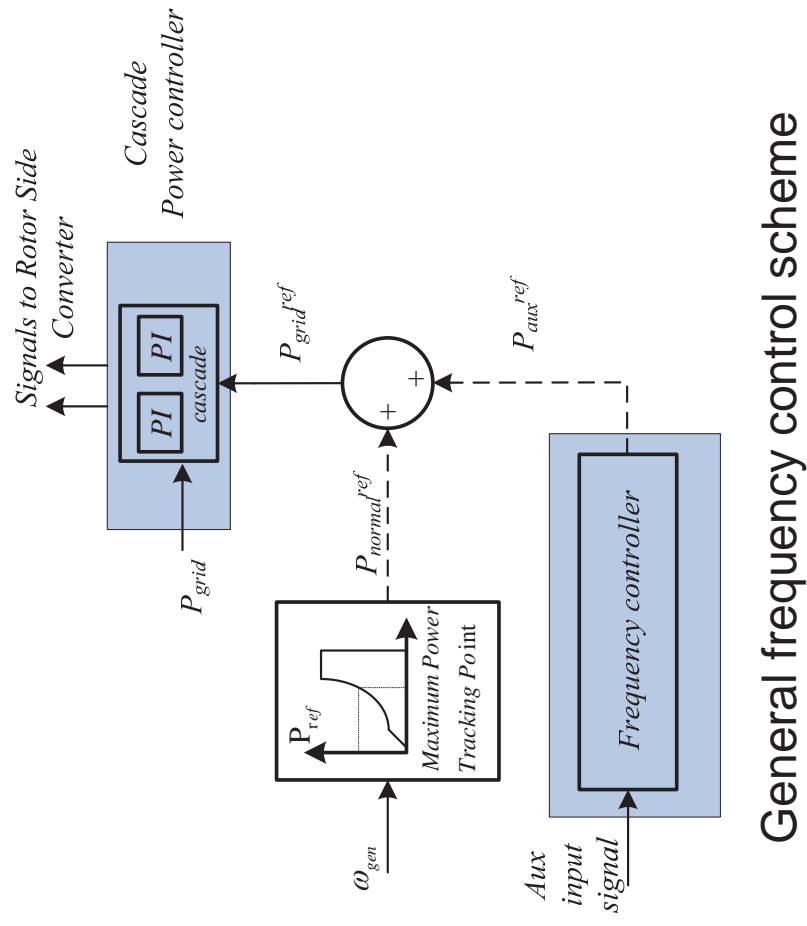


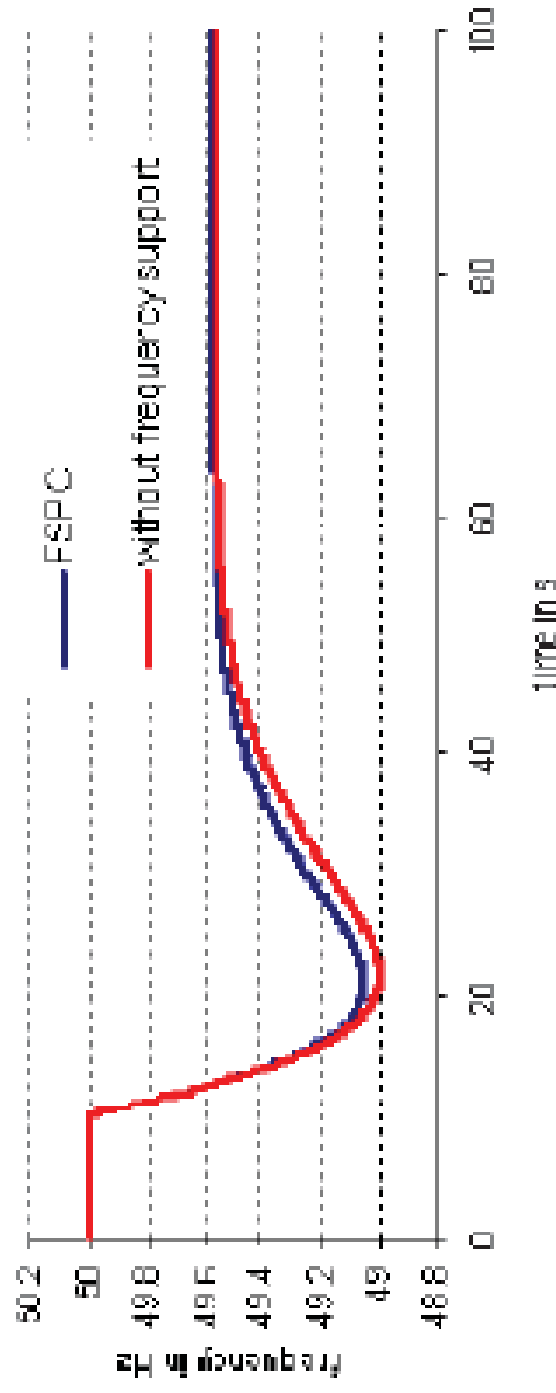
Figure 6 Development in frequency in Nordel following production outage

# Frequency control scheme



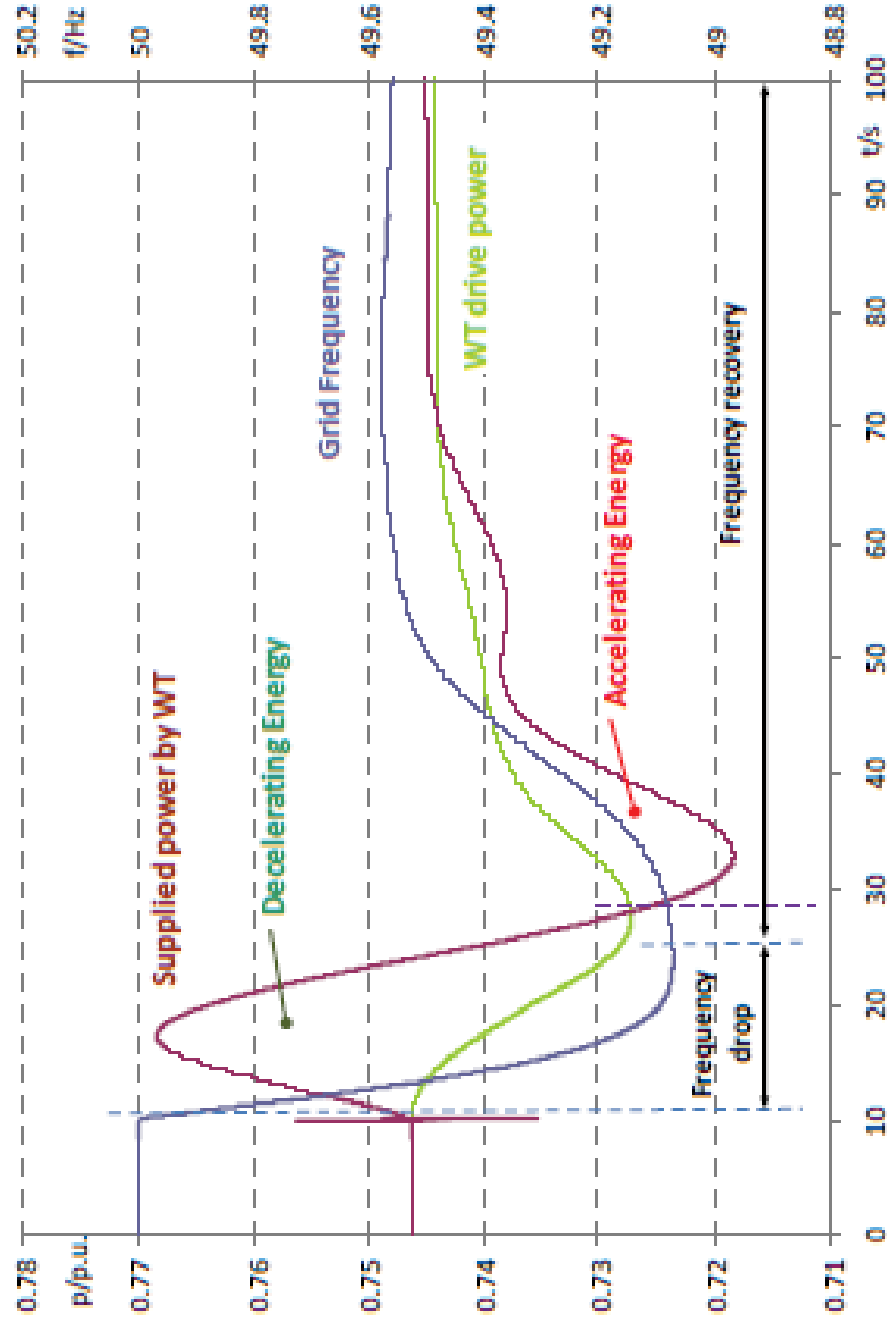
General frequency control scheme

# Droop control



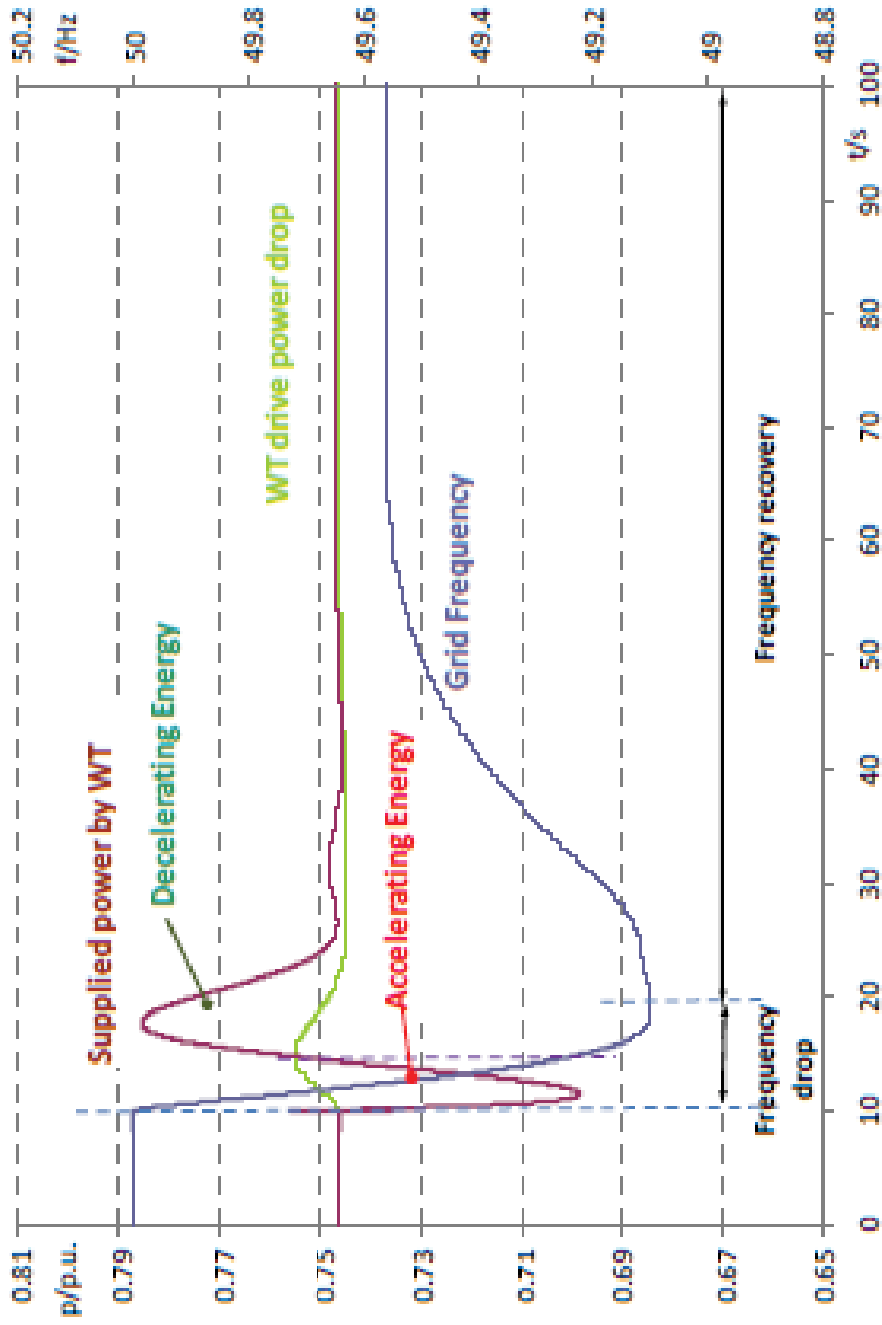
Source :I. Erlich, 2010

# Kinetic energy 1 (virtual inertia)



Source :I. Erlich, 2010

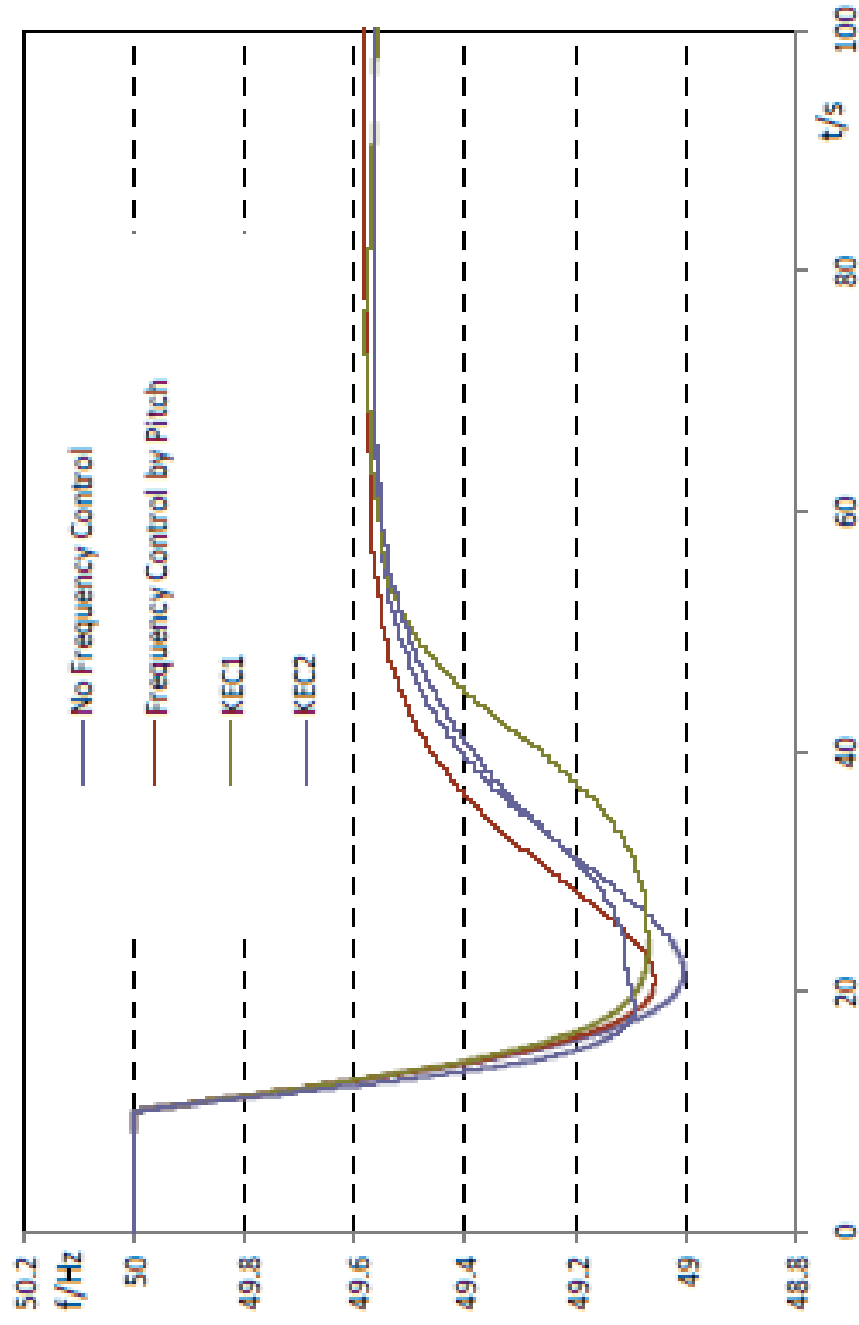
# Kinetic energy 2 (temporary droop)



Source :I. Erlich, 2010



# Frequency control

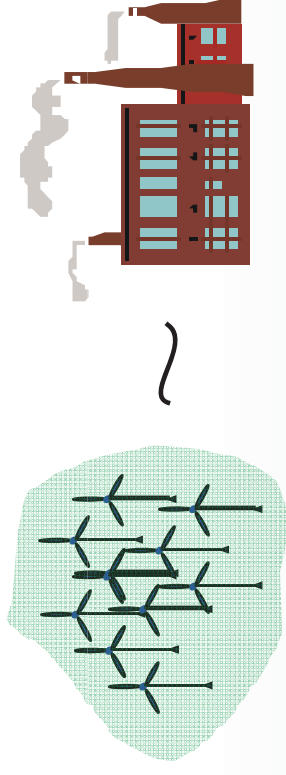


Source :I. Erlich, 2010

# Enhanced Ancillary Services from Wind Power Plants

(EASEWIND)

*To develop, assess and demonstrate technical solutions for enabling wind power to have similar power plant characteristics as conventional generation units.*



## Partners:

- Vestas Power Programme
- Risø DTU – VES and IES
- DTU/IMM
- AAU/IET

